

MORE VIOLENCE

And Bloodshed Mark the Eighth Day of the Brooklyn Strike.

SEVEN THOUSAND TROOPS GUARD

Property, Together with Over Sixteen Hundred Policemen.

A VERY SERIOUS COMPLICATION

To the Situation—Cars Attacked and Non-Union Operatives Badly Handled—Cars Run a Gauntlet of Stones From House-tops—The Number of Cars Increased, But no Attempt is Made to Run Night Cars—Jersey City Operatives Await the Outcome of the Strike.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Violence and bloodshed constitutes the record of the eighth day of the electric street railway operatives' strike. Three militiamen are in hospitals with broken heads, two having suffered at the hands of riotous men or women, while the third was the victim of his own carelessness, having fallen out of a second story window. A score or more policemen are suffering from bullet wounds or contusions of the head and body, disabling them for the time being.

To what extent the rioters have suffered cannot even be conjectured. If they escaped punishment it was not the fault of the militiamen, who, in accordance with their orders, fired as directly at their assailants as a dense fog, which completely hid objects at thirty yards distance, would permit. The strike is not ended and order is not restored.

MILITARY FORCE INSUFFICIENT.

Seven thousand national guardsmen and fifteen or sixteen hundred policemen have not to-day been strong enough to make the resumption of the street railway traffic in Brooklyn practicable. In fact the gain over last Saturday is scarcely perceptible. The calling out of the first brigade, composed of New York City regiments, has seemed rather to add to the tension than to bring a solution of the difficulties. The task of restoring peace and order over nearly 200 miles of street car line is a vast one.

The new levy numbered not far from 4,000 men. They were moved across the great bridge early in the day. The various companies went by elevated trains, wherever it was possible, to the points which they had been ordered. Generally speaking the greetings they met with on the streets were far from friendly. Boys gazed and men jeered them as they passed through the sections inhabited by laboring people. The elements which early in the day were suspicious, soon took an unfriendly aspect.

A Scotch mist settled down all over the city, increasing in density as the evening approached, and added to the difficulties which attended the carrying out of the announced intention of the street car companies upon lines not operated since the strike was declared. Such attempts in this direction as were made were futile. A car started from the Ridgewood station of the Brooklyn Heights company a little after 5 o'clock, and was assailed with volleys of stones and bricks from windows and vacant lots before it had proceeded far on its way down town. A private soldier was struck on the head with a stone and disabled.

THE SOLDIERS SHOT TO KILL.

The officer in command ordered his men to shoot and two volleys were fired toward the windows and house-tops from which missiles had mostly been hurled. The soldiers aim was, however, rendered uncertain by the dense fog. The militiamen's orders were that if they shot it should be to kill. Policemen also did some shooting at this point, with what effect is as uncertain as is the case of the militiamen.

On the same line a car started on an hour later and was beset by rioters at Gates and Stuyvesant avenues. The police escorting it essayed to drive off the rioters and while doing so were fired upon from a house. Two policemen were wounded, one in the arm and the other in the hand. A detail of police entered the house and arrested Kate Karney who was caught in the act of hurling missiles from the window. At the time this was occurring a skirmish between another mob and the police escort upon the same line were in progress a few squares nearer the bridge. In this fight three patrolmen received painful injuries by being struck with stones. Officer Colligan's nose was broken.

FOUR MEN WOUNDED.

The Halsey street line was also the scene of several lively encounters. In one of them Private Ennis, of the Seventh regiment, was knocked senseless by a stone thrown by a rioter. Several shots were fired into the crowd, and rumor has it that four men were seen to fall. If that is the case, the wounded were carried away by their friends.

At the Halsey street depot a car was pelted with stones and sticks, the windows broken and the woodwork smashed. The two police guards fired their pistols into the crowd which dispersed. Whether or not any one was struck is not known. Under such conditions as are indicated by the incidents narrated it was deemed advisable to abandon for the night an attempt to run cars on any of the tied-up lines and by 6:30 all the cars were housed.

Men to take the places of the strikers are being engaged in other cities and from the unemployed of Brooklyn. One hundred new men were received at the Ridgewood car house on the Brooklyn Heights company to-day and smaller numbers of men were received at other depots. The hiring of inexperienced men has given the strikers and their sympathizers an argument which is being used to influence public opinion, as is shown by the proceedings in the board of aldermen and board of supervisors, already mentioned. With all the companies have been able to do, only a small fraction of the lines—perhaps not more than one in six—have been operated at all, and on those

which have been nominally in operation the last few days not more than half the usual number of cars have been run.

THE LINEMEN'S ACTION.

The ranks of the strikers will probably be recruited to-morrow by the linemen, who until now have remained in the employ of the company. They number about 600 and may be classed as experts. Their sympathies have been with the strikers throughout. They have thus far responded to all calls to repair wires cut by strikers or their allies. Now, however, they say that it is evident that the company is waging a merciless warfare upon those who went out last Monday and they profess to fear that some day their turn may come to suffer for what they call capitalistic opposition. They have let it be understood that to-morrow they will not go out to repair cut lines even at the risk of dismissal. They will not strike, they say; they will merely refuse to perform the work required of them, and put upon the companies the onus of discharging them.

POSITION OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

Mayor Schieren has consistently exerted all the powers of his office for the maintenance of order. By his direction the police force has been practically at the disposal of the street railway companies for the last eight days. The men have been called upon to do extra duty during all that time and the arduousness of their service has told severely upon them, a considerable number having been temporarily incapacitated for duty.

The board of aldermen this afternoon voted with not one dissenting member, in approval of a memorial signed by about sixty property owners, which calls for measures which shall compel the street railway companies to operate the usual number of cars upon their lines or else request the attorney-general to bring proceedings for the annulment of their charters.

A resolution expressing sentiments similar to those of the memorial were unanimously adopted by the board of supervisors. The executive committee of the strikers were called to-day before the meeting to tell their story of the employment of incompetent motormen, which, it is held, imperils the safety of passengers, pedestrians and those driving upon the streets of the city. These several official acts are, of course, calculated to give encouragement to the strikers, whose champion, Major McNulty, not disheartened by the failure of his move in the same direction last week, made application to Judge Cullen to-day for an order upon the street railway companies to show cause why their charters should not be forfeited for failure to keep their several lines in operation. Major McNulty is a merchant, who alleges that his business suffers by reason of the suspension of the street railway traffic.

THE DAY'S DISTURBANCES.

How the Strikers Annoyed the Companies and Prevented Traffic.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The depot of the Third Avenue railroad at Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth street, was garri-soned to-day by companies of the Twenty-third regiment, numbering 250 men.

A committee of citizens who were appointed last night, waited on all the stock operators in the vicinity of the strikers' headquarters to ask for donations for the strikers. At 6 o'clock this evening \$350 cash had been subscribed, besides barrels of potatoes, sacks of flour, tea, coffee, bread, tomatoes, meat and all kinds of groceries. The Pequot club resembled a large grocery store, and the citizens' committee were kept busily engaged distributing the supplies to the men and their families. The men claim they are in a position to hold out for six months. Before daybreak this morning the overhead wire on the down-town track was cut.

Three repair wagons came on the scene at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and after an hour's work the wire was put in working order.

AROUND THE STABLES.

Rioting had been expected at the stables of the Atlantic avenue road at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, but quiet prevailed during the day. The scene presented a more animated appearance than that at the Third Avenue depot, as a large crowd was in evidence during the day, but no disturbance took place. The company run twenty-eight cars, the service being considered fair.

East New York was quiet all day. It had put on a military appearance by the addition of a battery of artillery to the infantry forces stationed at the Alabama Avenue depot of the Fulton Avenue railroad, and old inhabitants were put in mind of the time when a recruiting camp was stationed there about thirty years ago.

Everything seemed quiet on Sunday night, and the only evidence of disorder noticed in the morning was the cutting of the trolley wires on both Fulton street and Broadway near the Manhattan railway crossing. These were repaired before 10 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later the first street cars were sent down toward Fulton ferry. They found no obstructions in the way, and, though they occupied somewhat more than the schedule time, continued making regular trips up to half past 4 in the afternoon.

NEW MEN RECEIVED.

New men were received at intervals during the day, the largest number arriving at 12:15 p. m. on two cars, the first bringing twenty-one men and the second nineteen men, which enabled the superintendent, during the afternoon, to put thirty cars on the line. This required the withdrawal from the avenue and the streets near the depot of the policemen stationed there in order to place two men on each car, and Captain Gorman called for reinforcements, which he received from the Fifth and Nineteenth precincts.

The maneuvers necessary to protect the depot were quickly executed, and when completed the posture was quite warlike—four cannon, with quiet significance, were planted so as to take every avenue of approach to the depot. The crowd was kept back two blocks by the mounted police and there was little to disturb the regularity of their

duties until night approached when a large fire was kindled in the square and precautions were doubled to prevent any surprise, or any stone-throwing from the neighboring houses or from the structure of the elevated road, which crossed the plaza diagonally.

LITTLE DISTURBANCE.

The officials of the Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban railroad informed Captain Gorman that as soon as the men they had engaged arrived they would open up that route. He informed them he then had no officers to place on their cars, but soon had eight taken from their much depleted force and occupied the lines beyond those fixed by the militia. One car was then brought out and sent down Fulton Avenue as far as Tompkins and returned about half-past three, loaded with men, some few of whom were expert motormen. They were soon ready for work and at 4 o'clock the first car for a full week and more was started down Broadway. It was unmoored, but at every switch had much difficulty in progressing as the switches were all frozen. Large crowds assembled at these places, notably at Reid and Sumner avenues, but beyond jeering and some little verbal abuse, the new men were not interfered with. Six cars in all were sent out, the instructions being to go slow and take on no passengers. All of them returned safely at 6:10 o'clock, and not a stone or other missile, were fired at them on the route.

LINEMEN VIRTUALLY STRIKE.

No cars were sent out after half past 5 o'clock on this line and all the new men are held in the depot to prevent the strikers coaxing them away. One of the members of the strikers' board said: "The linemen have determined to refuse to make the necessary repairs to wires, etc., when called upon to do so by the companies."

This action on the part of the linemen is equivalent to their going on strike.

As trolley cars Nos. 1,500 and 1,524 of the Gates Avenue line, in charge of Motormen Theodore Alter and William Essel were passing through Gates Avenue near Central Avenue at 6:25 this evening they were assailed by a fusillade of stones from the house tops and the windows on both sides of the avenue. The crowd which lined the sidewalks joined in the attack and sent volleys after volleys of stones into the cars. Patrolman Coolahan's nose was broken and Bush and Shackleton received several contused wounds on the face. The cars were stopped when the stone-throwers ran away.

At 6:45 p. m. as car No. 1346, of the Halsey street line, was being taken into the depot at Broadway and Halsey street, a mob of over 1,000 men and boys gathered there and threw stones at the car, smashing all the windows.

Pickets of the Seventh regiment stationed there, made repeated charges and finally drove the crowd back. The ranks of the strikers in Brooklyn to-day were swelled by the addition of gangs of tramps and loafers from New York. All day long through the rain and fog these hoodlums tramped from New York over the Brooklyn bridge, bound for the point where instinct told them there would likely be more trouble.

It is estimated that during one hour this morning 5,000 persons crossed the bridge by the way of the promenade.

THREE CARS WRECKED.

While three cars on the Gates Avenue line were on their way down town at 6:30 o'clock this evening they were surrounded by a howling mob at Gates and Stuyvesant avenues. Missiles of every description were hurled at the man in charge of the cars and at the police who were escorting them. A portion of the mob had gathered on the house tops in this vicinity, and from this vantage ground bricks, taken from chimneys, were hurled with terrible effect on the police, several of whom were badly injured.

Emboldened by the fact that the latter were comparatively powerless to make resistance, the mob pressed forward and a number of shots were fired, several of which took effect on Policeman Patrick Colligan, thirty-two years old, and James Degan, thirty-two years old, of the Second precinct, who formed a portion of the guard. Degan was shot through the arm and Colligan through the hand. They were taken to a neighboring drug store, where their wounds were dressed by an ambulance surgeon who was summoned, after which they were taken to their homes.

The mob, after this, succeeded in wrecking the three cars, which were taken down opposite the Ninth precinct police station on Gates Avenue, by reserve which had been summoned from there and which finally succeeded in dispersing the crowd. During the melee, Kate Karney was detected throwing missiles from a window. She was placed under arrest.

Jersey City Operatives May Strike.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 21.—It is alleged that the employees of the Consolidated Traction Company in Jersey City have decided to tie up the trolley roads in the event of the Brooklyn strike resulting in a victory for the men. The Jersey City conductors and motormen are members of the Knights of Labor and are well organized. The leaders say the Newark employees of the company will also strike if the Brooklyn strikers win.

The company employs about 1,200 men in Jersey City, operating nine lines. The men have for several months been talking strike.

LEXOW ECHOES.

The New York Grand Jury Gets in its Work Among the Police Officials.

New York, Jan. 21.—More excitement than the department has had in years was created among the rank and file of the police department to-day when it became known that a great number of indictments, probably fifty-two, had been found by the oyer and terminer grand jury.

It is said that these indictments are for police officials, as well as for patrolmen and others, who have testified before the Lexow committee, or whose names have been brought before that body in an unfavorable light.

Most of the indictments are for bribery. Warrants are to be issued immediately and the batch will be sent as soon as they are made out to police headquarters to be served by the central office detective sergeants.

"Figg is always setting a trap for his wife," "Jenloney, is it?" "Nope; nice," —Inter Ocean.

COMPARED TO NERO.

The Inference Drawn by Senator Gray from the Senate Debate.

HAWAIIAN MATTERS THE SUBJECT

Of a Heated Debate in the United States Senate Yesterday—Resolutions Introduced in the House—The Rebellion in Hawaii at an End. England Had No Hand in the Affairs—The Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The senate again gave its attention to the Hawaiian question to-day, there being added interest in the subject owing to the President's course in dispatching a warship to Hawaii and in making a semi-official announcement of his views.

Mr. Lodge added one more to the large number of Hawaiian resolutions already put upon the presiding officer's desk. It was less critical than those preceding it and after congratulating the administration on sending a ship to Honolulu, breathed the spirit of annexation and of opposition to any British occupation of Hawaiian soil.

Mr. Frye sought to secure action on his resolution expressing profound regret at the renewed efforts to restore the queen. This brought on a sharp debate, in which Mr. Gray upheld the policy of the administration. He was frequently interrupted, and at times the discussion became somewhat personal. Failing to secure a vote, Mr. Frye gave notice that he would keep the Hawaiian question to the front until it was disposed of. He will endeavor to get a vote to-morrow.

The rest of the day was devoted mainly to the appropriation bills, the tariff bill, carrying \$2,000,000 approximately, being passed, and the deficiency bill, including the income tax appropriation, being finally agreed to as it came from the conference of the two houses. Mr. Hill made another fruitless effort to amend the income tax provision, but his proposition was voted down, 26 to 19.

It was determined to close the debate and take a vote on the long-pending Nicaragua canal bill next Friday.

THE DEBATE

In the Senate—The Resolutions Which Caused the Controversy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, occupied a front seat in the diplomatic gallery of the senate when the session opened to-day. The galleries were well filled in anticipation of a renewal of the sharp controversy over Hawaii, which had begun Saturday. Mr. Frye, who had precipitated the conflict, was early in his seat with a bunch of papers before him. Senators gathered in groups during the routine proceedings and discussed the action of the President in sending a war ship to Hawaii and his statement published this morning. Mr. Lodge speedily brought forward the Hawaii question by presenting the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the senate cordially approves the dispatch of a ship of war to the Sandwich Islands on Saturday last, and is of the opinion that an American man-of-war should be kept at Honolulu."

"Resolved, That prompt measures should be taken to construct or promote the construction of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, and that no part of the rights and privileges secured to the United States and the Hawaiian government should be abandoned or waived in order to enable any other government to secure a foothold or lease upon any part of the Hawaiian Islands."

"Resolved, That in the judgment of the senate, immediate steps should be taken to secure possession of the Sandwich Islands by their annexation to the United States."

IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION ASKED.

Mr. Lodge asked immediate consideration for the resolution.

"Let it go over," interposed Mr. Blackburn. The presiding officer construed this as an objection, and, under the rules, the resolution went over until to-morrow.

The Hawaiian subject was again brought to the front by Mr. Frye, who called up his resolution presented Saturday expressing the profound regret of the senator at the latest effort to restore the queen.

Mr. Gray addressed the senate against the resolution. He urged that the United States senate was not a missionary meeting to express sentimental feeling on the aspirations of well-intentioned people. The President of the United States had consistently sought to maintain the time-honored policy of this government.

Mr. Gray commented on the unwarranted course of Admiral Walker in reporting at length on political phases in Hawaii. "It is a serious thing for a senator to make a statement implying that the President of the United States is a sort of 'Nero fiddling while Rome burns,'" declared Mr. Gray.

GREAT BRITAIN UNCONCERNED.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Gray criticized the statements of Mr. Lodge that the presence of the Japanese cruiser Emerald in Hawaii should create apprehension. Those critics of the administration had been compelled to give up fear of Great Britain and turn to Japan. They had found that Great Britain has no concern in the subject.

Mr. Chandler questioned Mr. Gray as to the inferences to be drawn from his remarks that the withdrawal of American ships was in order to give the queen's adherents an opportunity to restore her to the throne.

Mr. Gray indignantly denied that his remarks could be given any such construction. He proceeded to urge that the present Hawaiian government was not in reality a government. It was a tentative de facto organization.

This brought Mr. Hawley (Rep., Connecticut), to his feet with the remark that it might account for President Cleveland's action last August in dealing with a delegation of royalists who came to Washington.

A MISREPRESENTATION.

"It is a misrepresentation of the President of the United States to say that he dealt with the royalists," responded

Mr. Gray, with much force. The President had not conferred with the royalist delegation. He had refused to receive them officially. He had conferred with them only unofficially.

Mr. Frye asked an immediate vote. Mr. Mills, (Dem., Texas), objected to such speedy action.

"Then I give notice," said Mr. Frye, "that the resolution will be advanced by every possible means from this time forward."

"That is what we want," said Mr. Mills. "We want the resolution fully debated."

The Nicaragua canal bill was then laid before the senate.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The house, operating under a special order to-day, was enabled to vote on seven public building bills, which were considered in committee of the whole August 8, 1894, and they were passed. They authorized the construction of public buildings at a total cost of \$4,525,000.

The appropriating clause in each bill was stricken out, and the appropriations must be in future sundry civil bills. The success of the Chicago building bill was due largely to the delegation headed by Postmaster Hising, which came here in the bill's interest, supplemented by active and intelligent efforts of the Illinois congressional delegation.

Mr. Boutelle was prevented from gaining consideration for his Hawaiian resolution. "I hope," Mr. Boutelle said to the house after the privilege had been refused, "that the blood which rests on the threshold of the white house will not be spattered on the lintels of the house of representatives."

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tennessee) was elected speaker pro tem to act during the absence of Speaker Crisp.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

Introduced Yesterday in Relation to Annexation and Hawaiian Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Hawaiian situation is likely to absorb the attention of the house committee on foreign affairs at its next meeting for three resolutions proposing different action on the question were introduced to-day and referred to that committee. Representative Breckinridge introduced one for annexation, which was as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that the President should at once enter into negotiations with the republic of Hawaii, looking to the annexation of the Hawaiian islands upon terms alike honorably and mutually satisfactory to the United States of America and the republic of Hawaii."

Representative Storer, of Ohio, asks information concerning alleged British connivance in the rebellion, in the following:

"Resolved, That if not inconsistent with the public interest the President be requested to transmit to Congress all correspondence, documents and other information on this subject which he might have received."

The other resolution by Representative Becker, of Kentucky, follows:

"WHEREAS, During the past week the republic of France has calmly and without disorder and disturbance passed through the crisis of a sudden and unlooked for change in the personnel of the chief executive, and

"WHEREAS, During the same time, the American people have learned of the desperate attempt to overthrow the constitutional government of Hawaii, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the representatives in Congress of the people of the United States of America regard with profound satisfaction these new proofs, given by countries so far apart and so differing in conditions and traditions of the strength and sufficiency of republican institutions and desire to express their sincere hope that the great republic of France representing as it does a people to which we are bound by so many strong ties of the past and the younger republic of Hawaii, to which we feel drawn by so many possibilities of the future, continue for all time, as on these recent occasions they demonstrate that the only security for liberty is law and that a government of the people may be relied on to maintain order and to preserve internal peace."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The Delaware senatorial deadlock is still unbroken.

The United States of Columbia is taking steps to place its currency on a silver basis.

It is believed that President Sanz Pens, of the Argentine republic, will resign to-day.

M. Bourgeois yesterday notified President Faure of his inability to secure a cabinet.

A cablegram has been received from General John W. Foster, announcing his safe arrival this morning in Yokohama, Japan.

Seven hundred thousand dollars in gold were withdrawn from the New York sub-treasury yesterday, \$600,000 of it being for export.

Major Henry Godspeed, known to the public for his writings on Mormon life, died yesterday morning at Salt Lake City, Utah, aged sixty-two.

It is announced that the delayed departure of the Chinese peace envoys from Shanghai is due to disagreements among the ministers at Peking.

The town of Huntingdon, Pa., has been placed under quarantine by the state board of health, owing to the prevalence of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The United States commissioner of claims yesterday handed down about 300 judgments in favor of letter carriers in Fort Wayne, Ind., Buffalo, N. Y., and New York postoffices.

The trial of Harry Hayward, at Minneapolis, for the murder of Catherine Ginz, was begun yesterday in the district court. The empanelling of a jury will occupy several days.

Reports have been received announcing the murder in Guatemala, of Colonel Dunn and Thomas Murphy, two Americans connected with the construction of the Tehuantepec railway.

The Merchants Bank of Binghamton, N. Y., has been closed by order of a state bank examiner, who has been going over the affairs of the bank for several days past, discovering a deficit of \$45,683.

Judge A. J. Ricks, of Cleveland, Ohio, accompanied by his counsel, has arrived in Washington to appear before the committee of the house of representatives to answer the charges preferred against him by the Central Labor Union of Cleveland.

BIG OPPOSITION

To Independent School Districts in the Legislature.

ONE MEASURE IS "KNOCKED OUT"

And the Benwood Bill Is In Danger of a Like Fate.

THAT FAMOUS DEBT RESOLUTION

Reported to the Senate and No "Mystery" About It—The Little Jim Mason Syndicate, Which Holds Some of the Certificates—The Cause for the Extraordinary Hasten of Some Democrats Coming to the Surface. The Good Name of the State Will Be Preserved.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 21.—A strong opposition to the creation of independent school districts has developed, and it is improbable that any bill with this object in view can be passed. This view is supported by what went on in the house to-day with regard to the bill to establish the independent school district of Bridgeport, Harrison county. The bill was reported to the house adversely and the question was on its rejection. Delegates Harmer and Hess, of Harrison, made earnest pleas for the bill. Delegates Pyle, Tyler and Kimes, of Wood, declared themselves opposed to all such measures. A vote was taken which seemed to prove the rejection of the bill, but the announcement of the vote was postponed until to-morrow in deference to many members who are absent on committee work.

BENWOOD'S BILL.

W. H. Hearne, of Wheeling, appeared before the committee on education to-day in favor of the independent school district for Benwood, although the committee had already decided to report the bill adversely.

The bill abolishing the act establishing the criminal court of Wayne county, reported adversely by the committee, was before the house this afternoon. Before the vote was put on its rejection, Mr. Atkins, of Wayne, made an earnest speech, saying that the people of the county were almost unanimous for it. He said that the court was cumbersome and a piece of legal machinery that nobody except a few direct beneficiaries wanted. On this statement the house refused to comply with the recommendation of the committee, and the bill was ordered to its second reading.

THE FEE BILL.

Mr. Stapleton's bill, No. 165, introduced in the house to-day, will probably be accepted as the measure to make the proposed fight against the fee system in county offices in the state. It provides that sheriff's shall receive in salary and fees not to exceed \$1,000 yearly, except in Barbour, Berkeley, Braxton, Jefferson, Logan, Lincoln, Lewis, Monongalia, Putnam, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Upshur, Wayne and Wetzel counties, where \$1,200 is allowed, and in Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Jackson, Kanawha, Marion, Mason, Marshall, Mercer, Ohio and Wood counties, where \$2,000 is the limit.

Circuit clerks are to be allowed \$1,000, except in certain counties, where the limit is \$1,200 and \$1,500, and in Kanawha, Marion, Mason, Marshall, Mercer and Wood, \$2,000. The circuit clerk of Ohio county is to receive \$2,500. Clerks of county courts are to receive from \$1,000 to \$2,500, the latter amount being allowed the clerks of Kanawha, Ohio, Tyler and Wood counties.

All fees received in excess of these sums are to be turned into the county treasury for the support of schools.

Mr. Pearson, of Braxton, voted in the Democratic senatorial caucus for Congressman Wilson, as has been made to appear. He will support the caucus nominee, because he is a Democrat.

THAT DEBT RESOLUTION.

The debt resolution was brought up in the senate to-day. Delegate Brady telegraphed to the clerk of the house to get the resolution out of his desk and communicate it to the senate. There Senator Henderson, of Wood, sought to bring it up for immediate action, ex-Judge Okey Johnson being on the floor earnestly endeavoring to get the resolution rushed through the senate as it has been through the house. Judge Johnson is understood to represent the little Jim Mason syndicate in Baltimore, which holds some of the certificates.

The senate was better advised of the situation than the house. Senator Whitaker, of Ohio county, said there was no occasion for hasty action. Furthermore, the legislature must take no stand that would look like repudiation, and it must meet this as a business question involving the good name of West Virginia. He spoke earnestly and effectively.

The resolution went over until to-morrow, when it will be brought up in regular order and referred to the finance committee, which may be trusted to deal with it in a way that will be creditable to West Virginia.

Several bills have been introduced to provide a twenty cent tax levy for general purposes, and a fifteen cent levy for school purposes. One of these will be reported adversely to-morrow. From present indications the tax levies for both purposes will remain as at present.

C. H. H.

The president has commuted to three years and six months the sentence of six years and \$500 fine imposed upon M. C. Hall, in Western Pennsylvania, for breaking into a postoffice. This was because his testimony was of value in convicting other parties.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; colder; westerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, local snows; colder; westerly winds.

For Ohio, fair, preceded by local snows near the lake; colder; westerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

7 a. m. 49 3 p. m. 60
9 a. m. 50 7 p. m. 54
12 a. m. 59 Weather—Changeable.